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on this line are laid out points corresponding to certain desired points of the object which are read on the Y ruler. When all the points desired are located on this line the Y ruler is moved to any desired distance, as one millimeter, along the X ruler and on the new line corresponding to the new position of the Y ruler a new set of points is laid out according to the readings of the Y ruler. Then the Y ruler is again moved the desired distance and the readings repeated and so on until on the graph paper is made a figure in dots of the object. Now by connecting the dots by lines the figure, which is really a graph, is complete in outline.

After the figure is complete it may be transferred to a plate by means of carbon paper after which the completion of the figure by shading or stippling is an easy task, and should the drawing be spoiled in some manner another carbon tracing is easily secured.

As here described the apparatus will give a drawing of the object as seen from a line parallel with some axis of the object and it might be an improvement to use a stationary peep-hole above the center of the object which would give a drawing of the object as seen from one point.

As to accuracy each of these methods of using the peep-hole has its advantages. The first more nearly gives a vertical view of each point of the object which would perhaps be the ideal way for figures. On the other hand the second method would give a drawing more like a photograph. In either case the greatest accuracy is attained by making the interval between successive readings as small as possible. Further elimination of error may be accomplished by magnifying the drawing, which is done by multiplying the reading interval by some constant number, as five, and then minimizing to the desired size.

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AN EASILY ADJUSTED IMBEDDING BOX

Several types of imbedding boxes are used in histological laboratories, such as paper boxes, adjustable metal right angles and dishes of various sizes. All have their disadvantages so it seemed

desirable to make an easily adjustable durable box, with walls thin enough that the heat might radiate rapidly.

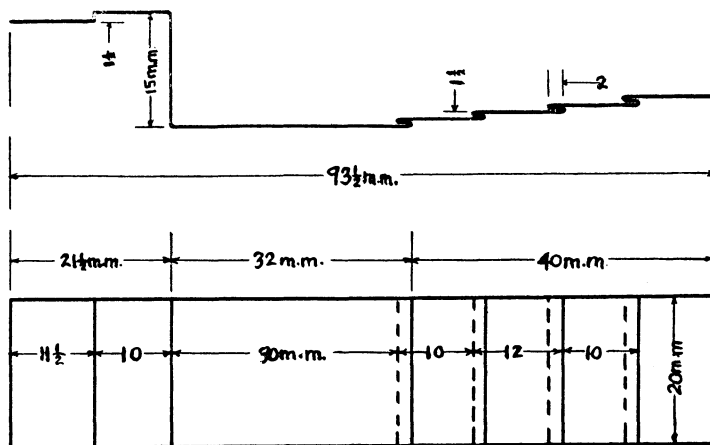


Fig 1.

The one described here has been used several months and has been giving entire satisfaction. The dimensions may be changed to suit the needs of the individual. Two rectangles of pliable sheet tin were cut 126×20 m.m. and bent as illustrated in the top and side projections in Fig. 1.

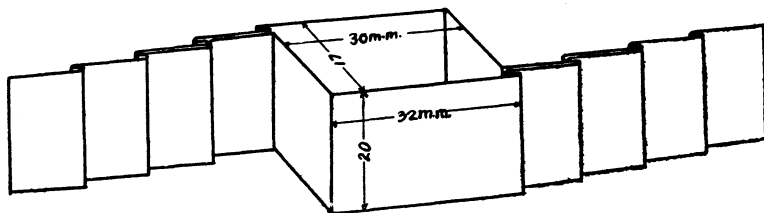


Fig.2.

It is advisable to form the notches not over 2 m.m. deep with an equal distance between them, also with as near right angles and

true edges as possible. A perspective view of one adjustment is illustrated in Fig. 2, and a top view of another adjustment in Fig. 3.

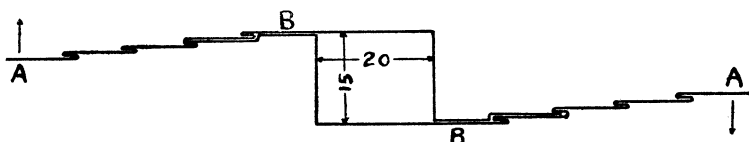


Fig. 3.

These interlocked forms after adjusting to the size needed are placed on the usual glass plates used for imbedding. The pliability of the tin is sufficient to hold both pieces together although it does not inhibit opening, by bending the long ends as indicated in Fig. 3, placing the fingers at A. and B. and bending in the direction of the arrows.

From the Zoölogical Laboratory CARLETON F. DEAN.
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A DEVICE TO COUNTERACT THE EFFECT OF VIBRATION IN PHOTO-MICROGRAPHY

In connection with the physical section of the Ansco Research Laboratory we are frequently called upon to make high power photo-micrographs in a building that is subject at times to considerable vibration. Nearly all types of spring support have been tried but were not at all satisfactory; finally these were all abandoned for the device shown in the illustration.

A large trough (A) 9'x2' 6"x12" deep is attached to a foundation wall by angle brackets and is not in any way connected with the floor. The trough is completely filled with a very fine dry white sand. It is constructed of 2" seasoned cypress. The bed-plates upon which the instruments rest is 8'x2' and is constructed of seasoned cypress 1½" thick. The boards are tongued and glued together. Around the edge of this bed-plate there are fixed a series of wooden pegs 8" long. When the base-board is set down into the sand these pegs penetrate and prevent it shifting laterally. Leveling attachments are provided on the steel bed of the photo-micrographic apparatus. This method has been found very satisfactory